

**OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS
RENDERED BY THE INTER-
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON
ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE**

Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Secretary to the Commission

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OPINION 285

Acceptance of the generic name *Leptopsylla* Rothschild &
Jordan, 1911 (Class Insecta, Order Siphonaptera) for
the House-Mouse Flea



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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 285

A. The Officers of the Commission

Honorary Life President : Dr. Karl Jordan (*British Museum (Natural History),
Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts. England*).

President : (Vacant).

Vice-President : Senhor Dr. Afranio do Amara ¹(*Sao Paulo, Brazil*).

Secretary : Mr. Francis Hemming (*London, England*).

B. The Members of the Commission

(*arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology*).

Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*S. Paulo, Brazil*) (*Vice-President*) (1st January 1944).

Professor J. R. DYMOND (*University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada*) (1st January 1944).

Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (28th March 1944).

Professor Harold E. VOKES (*Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.*) (23rd April 1944).

Dr. William Thomas CALMAN (*Coulsdon, Surrey, England*) (1st January 1947).

Professor Béla HANKÓ (*Békéscsaba, Hungary*) (1st January 1947).

Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.*) (1st January 1947).

Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (1st January 1947).

Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*Eva Peron, F.C.N.G.R., Argentina*) (27th July 1948)

Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (*Secretary*) (27th July 1948).

Dr. Joseph PEARSON (*Tasmanian Museum, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia*) (27th July 1948)

Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th July 1948)

Professor Teiso ESAKI (*Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan*) (17th April 1950).

Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950).

Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (9th June 1950).

Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Department of Systematic Zoology, Warsaw University, Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950)

Professor Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. M., Germany*) (5th July 1950).

Professor Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950).

OPINION 285

ACCEPTANCE OF THE GENERIC NAME "LEPTOPSYLLA" ROTHSCHILD & JORDAN, 1911 (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER SIPHONAPTERA) FOR THE HOUSE-MOUSE FLEA

RULING : (1) The generic name *Leptopsylla* Rothschild and Jordan, 1911 (gender : feminine) (type species, by original designation : *Pulex musculi* Dugès, 1832) (Class Insecta, Order Siphonaptera) is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 710.

(2) The generic name *Ctenopsyllus* Kolenati, 1863 (a junior homonym of *Ctenopsyllus* Kolenati, 1856) is hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 98.

(3) The specific name *segnis* Schönherr, 1811, as published in the combination *Pulex segnis*, is hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as Name No. 116.

I.—THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 1st September 1944, Dr. Karl Jordan, President of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (*British Museum (Natural History), Tring, Herts, England*) submitted the following application to the International Commission on the question whether the use of the generic name *Ctenopsyllus* by Kolenati in 1856 for a Bat Flea invalidated the same author's separate use of that name in 1863 for the House-Mouse Flea,

a question on the answer given to which depended the availability of the generic name *Leptopsylla* Rothschild & Jordan, 1911, for the latter species :—

**On the question of the availability of the generic name “*Leptopsylla*”
Rothschild & Jordan, 1911 (Class Insecta, Order Siphonaptera)**

By KARL JORDAN, Ph.D., F.R.S.

(British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts,
England)

I petition the International Commission to terminate a controversy regarding the correct generic name for the House-Mouse Flea. This species was first described as *Pulex segnis* by Schönherr in 1811, *K. Vet. Acad. Nya Handl.* 32 (2) : 98. As this flea is frequently referred to in the literature of Public Hygiene as *Ctenopsyllus segnis* and also as *Leptopsylla segnis*, it is a matter of practical importance that the International Commission should decide which of these generic names is the correct one for this species.

The name *Ctenopsyllus* appears for the first time in print in Kolenati, 1856, *Die Parasiten der Chiroptern* : 31. Kolenati's book was issued in identical form at Brünn in 1856 and at Dresden in 1857. The latter is the issue usually found and in consequence new names published by Kolenati in this work are commonly (but erroneously) dated “1857” instead of “1856”. There is a copy of the scarce original Brünn issue in the library of the Zoological Museum, Tring. Kolenati there described several species of bat-flea, employing for them the generic name *Ceratopsyllus* Curtis, 1838, *Brit. Entom.* 15 (180) : *errata* in Index (an emendation of *Ceratophyllus* Curtis, 1831, *Guide brit. Ins.* (7) : 201).

In a footnote to the name *Ceratopsyllus* Curtis, Kolenati said (: 31) (translation) : “From κέρασ, κέρατος horn and ψύλλος flea, should really be called *Ctenopsyllus* from κτείς, κτενός the comb, because the species bear combs, so-called ctenidia, at the posterior margin of the pro- and meta-notum and often also on some terga, by means of which they hold on, hairs of the host being caught in between when the combs are pressed on to the segments”.

In 1863, *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* 2 : 37, Kolenati gave to a “subgenus” of *Ctenophthalmus* Kolenati, 1857, *Paras. Chiroptern* : 33, the name *Ctenopsyllus*, ignoring altogether the fact that he had previously published this name in 1856. On this occasion, Kolenati described two species, the first as *Ctenopsyllus quadridentatus* (which is the same species as *Pulex segnis* Schönherr, 1811, referred to above), the second as *Ctenopsyllus bidentatus*, a distinct and at that time new species. The first of these species was selected as the type species of this genus by Baker in 1904 (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* 27 : 371) (as *Pulex musculi*).

In 1911, *Novit. zool.* **18** : 85, Jordan and Rothschild published the name *Leptopsylla* nom. nov. for "*Ctenopsyllus* Kolenati, 1862 nec 1856" (the first of these years should have been cited as "1863" not "1862"). The type species of this genus by original designation is *Pulex musculi* Dugès, 1832 (*Ann. Sci. nat.* **27** : 163), which is the same species as *Pulex segnis*. This name *Leptopsylla* for the House-Mouse Flea and some similar species has been rejected by some specialists and accepted by others.

The question on which an *Opinion* from the Commission is now desired is whether the action by Jordan and Rothschild, 1911, was correct or wrong. In other words, was *Ctenopsyllus* published in 1856 as another name for *Ceratopsyllus* Curtis, 1838, and is it available from 1856?

The decision one way or the other will affect a number of similar cases, where authors have tentatively published names which they thought were "better" or otherwise more suitable names than names already published.

II.—THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. *Registration of the present application*: On receipt, Dr. Jordan's application was given the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 166.

3. *Despatch of the present application to the printer*: The present application was sent to the printer in October 1944, but, owing to difficulties arising from paper rationing, shortage of labour at the printing works and similar causes, no progress had been made in this case by the time that in 1946 circumstances made it necessary for the International Commission to change its printers. In the period immediately following, it was necessary to devote the whole of the resources of the Commission, first, to the preparations for the Session of the Commission to be held in Paris in 1948, and, afterwards, to the preparation and publication of the Official Records of the Paris Session. It was not until the autumn of 1950 that it was possible to resume preparations for the publication in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* of applications relating to individual nomenclatorial cases submitted to the International Commission for

decision. The present case was included in the first instalment of applications sent to the new printers in September 1950 for publication in Part 1 of volume 2 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*.

4. *Support for the name "Leptopsylla" Rothschild & Jordan, 1911, received from Sir John Charles, Principal Medical Officer of Health in the United Kingdom*: In view of the possible importance in Public Health literature of the name to be applied to the House-Mouse Flea, Mr. Francis Hemming, Secretary to the Commission, invited Sir John Charles, Principal Medical Officer of Health in the United Kingdom, to furnish a statement of his views on the present application. In his reply, dated 17th August 1950, Sir John Charles stated that, "so far as the literature of Public Health is concerned, it [the name *Leptopsylla segnis*] would be preferred". Further reference to this consultation will be found in paragraph 6 of the paper by Mr. Hemming reproduced in the immediately following paragraph.

5. *Supplementary note submitted by the Secretary to the Commission*: When in September 1950 Dr. Jordan's application was sent to the printer for inclusion in volume 2 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, took the view that it would be for the convenience of the Commission, if he were to set out the action which would be required in the event of the Commission reaching the conclusion that the name *Ctenopsyllus Kolenati*, 1856, invalidated the name *Ctenopsyllus Kolenati*, 1863, and, therefore, that the generic name *Leptopsylla* Rothschild & Jordan, 1911, was the oldest available generic name for the House-Mouse Flea. Mr. Hemming accordingly prepared the following paper which was sent to the printer at the same time as Dr. Jordan's application:—

On the relative merits of the generic names "Ctenopsyllus" Kolenati, 1863, and "Leptopsylla" Jordan and Rothschild, 1911, as the generic name of the House-Mouse Flea (Class Insecta, Order Siphonaptera)

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature)

The point raised by Dr. Karl Jordan regarding the relative merits from the nomenclatorial point of view of the generic names *Ctenopsyllus*

Kolenati and *Leptopsylla* Jordan and Rothschild turns on the question whether the manner in which the name *Ctenopsyllus* was published by Kolenati in 1856 was such as to confer availability upon it under the *Règles*. If the answer to this question is in the affirmative, the name *Ctenopsyllus* Kolenati, 1856, applies not to the House-Mouse Flea, but to a group of Bat Fleas. If, on the other hand, the answer to the foregoing question is in the negative, the name *Ctenopsyllus* ranks for purposes of priority as from Kolenati, 1863, and is applicable to the House-Mouse Flea. This question was reviewed in 1911 by Jordan and Rothschild, who came to the conclusion that, despite the unsatisfactory way in which the name *Ctenopsyllus* had been published by Kolenati in 1856, that name has nevertheless acquired rights under the Law of Priority in virtue of having been so published, and was accordingly applicable to the Bat Fleas. In the light of this conclusion, the name *Ctenopsyllus* Kolenati, 1863, as applied to the House-Mouse Flea became an invalid (because junior) homonym of the name *Ctenopsyllus* Kolenati, 1856. The House-Mouse Flea was thus left without an available generic name and it was to meet this deficiency that Jordan and Rothschild published the name *Leptopsylla*. The Commission are now asked to decide whether the argument advanced by Jordan and Rothschild was in accordance with the *Règles* or not and therefore whether the name *Ctenopsyllus* Kolenati, 1863, or the name *Leptopsylla* Jordan and Rothschild, 1911, is the generic name properly applicable to the House-Mouse Flea.

2. The question with which we are here confronted is the status to be accorded under the *Règles* to a name that was rejected by its author at the time when it was first published and was treated by that author as a synonym of some other name. One aspect of this case was dealt with by the Commission as long ago as 1907 when they rendered *Opinion* 4, in which they ruled that a manuscript name acquired availability under the *Règles* when it was published with an "indication", irrespective of whether or not the author by whom it was published himself accepted the name as an available name or whether he sunk it as a synonym of some other (older) name. Another aspect of this case was dealt with by the Commission in 1912 when in *Opinion* 49 they ruled that the status of a name was not to be regarded as being adversely affected by reason of the name having been published conditionally. Both the foregoing interpretations of Article 25 were incorporated into the *Règles* by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology at its meeting held in Paris in 1948. (For the terms of the decision in relation to *Opinion* 4, see Proceedings of the Commission, Paris Session, 6th Meeting, Conclusion 4, and for that in relation to *Opinion* 49, *ibid.* 6th Meeting, Conclusion 17, published in 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 144—146.)

3. The name *Ctenopsyllus* was admittedly published by Kolenati in 1856 as a conditional name, but, as we have seen, this does not deprive that name of any rights which it may otherwise possess under

the Law of Priority. It is agreed also that, when Kolenati published this name in 1856, he himself rejected it and treated it as a synonym of an earlier name (*Ceratophyllus* Curtis, 1838) ; but, as we have seen, the rejection of a name by its original author at the time of its first publication does not deprive that name of its rights under the Law of Priority if as here (through its identification with *Ceratophyllus* Curtis) it is published with an indication. We see therefore that the name *Ctenopsyllus*, as published by Kolenati in 1856, cannot be rejected either on the ground that it was published conditionally or on the ground that it was rejected by its original author. It was in fact published as an emendation (on etymological grounds) of an earlier generic name ; its status from the present point of view is therefore the same as that of any other emendation. Now we know from the decision in *Opinion* 148, since clarified and incorporated into the *Règles* (Proceedings of the Commission, Paris Session, 6th Meeting, Conclusion 44, see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 163) that " a generic name is to be rejected as a homonym, where the word of which that name consists has previously been published as an emendation, whether valid or invalid, of another generic name ". It is clear from the foregoing passage, which is a direct quotation from the Paris Proceedings, that the *Ctenopsyllus* as published by Kolenati in 1856 renders invalid, as a junior homonym, any later use of the word *Ctenopsyllus* as a generic name applied to some other group, for example, the later use of this name by Kolenati himself in 1863. (It is of interest to note that at Paris, 9th Meeting, Conclusion 20, the record of which was published in 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 256, the Commission considered a case relating to a trivial name, which resembles very closely the case here under discussion, for that was a case where (as here) an author (Strand) published a name (*aegyptiellus*) which he in fact rejected (just as in 1856 Kolenati rejected the emendation *Ctenopsyllus* which he then published for the first time). In this case the Commission ruled that the trivial name *aegyptiellus* having been published by Strand with an indication was not damnified by reason of having been rejected by its original author at the time when it was first published, and, therefore, that this trivial name was available, as from the date on which it had been first published by Strand.

4. For the reasons set forth above, it is clear that Jordan & Rothschild acted in strict accordance with the *Règles*, when, in 1911, they rejected *Ctenopsyllus* Kolenati, 1863, as an invalid homonym of *Ctenopsyllus* Kolenati, 1856, and therefore those authors were fully justified when they gave a new generic name (*Leptopsylla*) for the House-Mouse Flea.

5. In his application in relation to this case Dr. Jordan raised a point of importance, which requires to be considered, when he observed that the name to be given to the House-Mouse Flea was a matter of concern to workers in the field of Public Hygiene, some of whom had adopted the name *Leptopsylla*, while others had continued to use the name *Ctenopsyllus*. From this point of view, the present

case resembles closely the case of the names *Bilharzia* and *Schistosoma* dealt with by the Commission in Paris (Paris Session, 12th Meeting, Conclusion 11, for the record of which see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 319—323). In that case the Commission was satisfied that the name *Bilharzia* had been validly published with an indication by Meckel von Hemsbach in 1856, and therefore had priority over the name *Schistosoma* Weinland, 1858, but decided that, in view of the fact that in medical literature the name *Schistosoma* had come to be much more widely used than the name *Bilharzia*, the balance of advantage lay in suppressing the latter name under their Plenary Powers, and in validating the name *Schistosoma*. In these circumstances, it appeared to me desirable to obtain a preliminary expression of opinion from a leading Public Hygiene authority, in order to ascertain whether on public hygiene grounds there was any case for using the Plenary Powers in order to validate *Ctenopsyllus Kolenati*, 1863 (by suppressing the earlier name *Ctenopsyllus Kolenati*, 1856) in preference to applying the *Règles* in this case in the ordinary way.

6. At this point therefore, I consulted Sir John Charles, Principal Medical Officer of Health, Ministry of Health in the United Kingdom, who replied (on 17th August, 1950) that "though references to the House-Mouse Flea in Public Health literature are not numerous, there seems to be general agreement with the name of *Leptopsylla segnis*, and that so far as the literature of public hygiene is concerned, it would be preferred".

7. In these circumstances it appears to me that there is no case for the use of the Plenary Powers and that the appropriate course would be for the Commission, after noting that the name *Ctenopsyllus Kolenati*, 1863 (applied to the House-Mouse Flea) is an invalid junior homonym of the name *Ctenopsyllus Kolenati*, 1856 (a name applied to a group of Bat Fleas), (1) to place the generic name *Leptopsylla* Rothschild & Jordan, 1911 (*Novit. Zool.* 18 : 85), (type species, by original designation: *Pulex musculi* Dugès, 1832 (*Ann. Sci. nat.* 27 (106) : 163) (= *Pulex segnis* Schönherr, 1811 (*K. Sv. Vetensk Acad., Nya Handl.* 32 (No. 2) : 98)) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, (2) to place the generic name *Ctenopsyllus* Kolenati, 1863 (*Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* 2 : 37) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*, and (3) to place the trivial name *segnis* Schönherr, 1811, as published in the binominal combination *Pulex segnis*, on the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*.

6. *Publication of the present application* : Dr. Jordan's application and Mr. Hemming's note on it were published on 20th April 1951 (Jordan, 1951, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 2 : 21—22 ; Hemming, 1951, *ibid.* 2 : 22—25).

7. *Support by Dr. Fritz Peus (Zoologisches Museum der Universität Berlin) for the name "Ctenopsyllus" Kolenati, 1863* : Under cover of a letter dated 26th May 1951, Professor Erich Martin Hering transmitted the following comment on the present case by Professor Fritz Peus (*Chief of the Siphonaptera Division, Zoologisches Museum der Universität Berlin*) :—

Nach den "Regeln" ist *Leptopsylla segnis* Schönh. als Name für den Hausmausfloh eindeutig exakt und gültig. Dieser Name sollte allgemein anerkannt und gebraucht werden. Eine Rücksichtnahme auf die Interessen oder Gewöhnheiten der Public Hygiene ist nicht zu empfehlen und ist nicht begründet. Der Hausmausfloh wird in der hygienischen Literatur niemals allein mit dem Gattungsnamen, sondern immer auch mit dem Artnamen genannt ; da der Artname "segnis" in der Ordnung Siphonaptera der Welt aber nur einmal vorkommt, kann es daher auch niemals eine Verwechslung geben. Ich erinnere daran, dass bei einem anderen Insekt, welches in der Public Hygiene eine viel grössere und wichtigere Rolle spielt als der Hausmausfloh, nämlich *Anopheles claviger* Meigen, der Artname "claviger" an die Stelle von "bifurcatus" gesetzt worden ist, obwohl der Name "bifurcatus" bisher allein in Gebrauch war ; beim Hausmausfloh ist in der Public Hygiene der Gattungsname *Leptopsylla* auch heute schon neben *Ctenopsyllus* durchaus häufig in Gebrauch. Bei *Anopheles* hat sich der Name *claviger* anstelle von *bifurcatus* in der hygienischen Literatur rasch und allgemein durchgesetzt.

III.—THE DECISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

8. *Issue of Voting Paper V.P. (52)2* : On 7th April 1952 a Voting Paper (V.P. (52) 2) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to *Leptopsylla* Rothschild & Jordan, 1911, as specified in paragraph 7 on page 25 of volume 2 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*" [i.e. the formulation by Mr. Hemming of the action which would be required if the Commission

were to decide to accept the generic name *Leptopsylla* Rothschild & Jordan, 1911, given at the end of the paper reproduced in paragraph 5 of the present *Opinion*].

9. *The prescribed Voting Period*: As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the prescribed Voting Period closed on 7th July 1952.

10. *Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P. (52) 2*: The state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P. (52) 2 at the close of the prescribed Voting Period was as follows:—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following sixteen (16) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received)*:

Calman ; Hering ; do Amaral ; Dymond ; Riley ;
Cabrera ; Stoll ; Esaki ; Hankó ; Pearson ; Bonnet ;
Mertens ; Vokes ; Bradley ; Boschma ; Hemming ;

(b) *A Negative Vote had been given by one (1) Commissioner* :
Lemche ;

(c) *Voting Paper V.P. (52) 2 had not been returned by one (1) Commissioner* :
Jaczewski.

11. *Declaration of Result of Vote*: On 7th July 1952, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P. (52) 2, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 10 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

12. On 25th February 1954 Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its vote on Voting Paper V.P. (52) 2.

13. The following are the original references for the names which appear in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :

Ctenopsyllus Kolenati, 1863, *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* 2 : 37
Leptopsylla Rothschild & Jordan, 1911, *Novit. zool.* 18 : 85
segnis, Pulex, Schönherr, 1811, *K. svensk. Vetensk. Acad. Nya Handl.* 32 (No. 2) : 98

14. The gender of the generic name *Leptopsylla* Rothschild and Jordan, 1911, is feminine.

15. At the time of the adoption of the decision recorded in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*, the expression prescribed for the second portion of the binomen which constitutes the scientific name of a species was the expression "trivial name" and the *Official List* reserved for recording such names was styled the *Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology*. Under a decision taken by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, the expression "specific name" was substituted for the expression "trivial name" and corresponding changes were made in the title of the *Official List* of such names (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 21). The changes in terminology so adopted have been incorporated in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion*.

16. The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

17. The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion Two Hundred and Eighty-Five (285)* of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this First day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Four.

*Secretary to the International Commission
on Zoological Nomenclature*

FRANCIS HEMMING

